

CARRANZA AIMS TO HALT U. S. BY EVASIVE REPLY

First Chief Hopes Quibbling
Will Stay Wilson's Hand
Till Villa Is Crushed.

PEACE MOVE IS ON FOOT

Constitutionalist Are Not
Publicly Opposing Con-
ference Project.

PLAGUE WORSE THAN FAMINE

Typhus Fever and Smallpox Epidemics
Give Red Cross Serious
Problem.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Pending a reply from Carranza to his
recent note of warning, President Wil-
son's Mexican policy is at a standstill.

The reply is expected tomorrow or Wed-
nesday.

Private advices from Vera Cruz re-
ceived in Washington last night indi-
cated that Gen. Carranza will seek to em-
ploy his old friend General Procarista-
tion to prevent anything in the Presi-
dent's policy from interfering with his
plans to crush Villa first and take care
of Mexico afterward.

To this end the Carranza reply will be
pacific, but not specific. It will seek to
involve this government in a discussion
of just what conditions would be accept-
able to the President and just what
length of time would be fair to allow
for the working out of desired changes.

While these negotiations are still in
progress, it is the hope of the constitu-
tionalist leaders, so called, to obtain pos-
session again of Mexico City long enough
to demand and receive recognition from
this government.

Villa Seeks Conference.

In the meantime Gen. Villa and his
friends are leaving nothing undone in an
effort to bring about a cessation of hos-
tilities and a conference such as might
promise a peaceful solution before Car-
ranza's friends are more strongly. And
Carranza's friends are not publicly oppos-
ing the proposal of a conference which might
be turned to account in their policy of
delay.

Official Washington makes little pre-
tense of believing that anything of a
constructive or permanent peace will come
from any negotiations or conferences at
which either Villa or Carranza are mov-
ing factors. While the optimists are still
hoping that peace may be restored in
Mexico without armed intervention by
this country, they believe it can come only
through a coalition between one of the
strong factions now in arms, and a group
representing the money and land interests
of Mexico, and that the money interests
will have to control the situation through
control of the purse strings, as well as
through control of the provisional officers
and later the so-called constitutional elec-
tion.

Villa's Easy Open.

The conciliatory attitude of Villa in-
dicates strongly that if any such coal-
ition should be formed or practically sug-
gested, his ears would be open.

At the outset of its effort to aid Mex-
ico, the American Red Cross has come
face to face with the knowledge that
plague may prove a more serious prob-
lem than famine.

In all the congested districts, particu-
larly where the famine is worse, typhus
fever and small-pox epidemics have been
raging for months. The source that has
swept Serbia-typhus fever—is filling
the hospitals and streets not only of
Mexico City, but of the starving com-
munities in Northern Mexico as well.

The following quotation from a tele-
gram to the Red Cross here from Gen.
Evans at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., tells
only a part of the story:

"All cars coming to this side of the
river have been found full of vermin of
all kinds. There is vermin fester at Mon-
terey, and these vermin are typhus car-
riers."

Refugees Turned Back.

Immigration authorities are turning
back 30 per cent of the refugees from
Mexican territory, because of these con-
ditions.

At Mexico City the situation is worse.
Shut off from supplies as well as food,
the hospitals and medical officers have
nothing with which to combat the plague.
Thursday the Red Cross will send
twenty-five cases of assorted drugs and
three bales of absorbent cotton to Vera
Cruz for shipment to Mexico City, as-
signed to the American, French and
Spanish hospitals there. These supplies
will go by train to the break in the rail-
road, and from that point, about sixty
miles, to Mexico City by automobiles,
which, it is expected, will be sent down
for the purpose. The cases are compara-
tively small, and can be handled in this
way, providing the military forces per-
mit.

It is realized, however, that until the
Red Cross can get into the city and
establish an organization there with free
communication to the coast, little can be
done toward abating either the famine
or the epidemic. Foodstuffs cannot be
transported as the medical supplies will
be, and it is highly improbable that the
Red Cross will make determined effort

Turkish Forts, Hammered By Allies' Shells, Face Shortage in Ammunition

Turkey an Armed Camp, but Daily Stock of Munitions that
Is Holding Back Enemy Fleet Is Diminishing, Ac-
cording to Former White House Attache,
Now War Correspondent—Worth of
Land Fortifications Proven.

By GRANVILLE FORTESCUE,

Formerly Military Aid to President Roosevelt.

Chanak, June 6.—Two thousand shells fell on Chanak when the British fleet
tried to force the Narrows of the Dardanelles. Such is the calculation made by
a neutral army officer, present during the bombardment.

Despite this rain of gigantic projectiles the casualties in the forts were but
twenty-six killed and twice that number wounded. The only guns struck in the
forts were those in Fort Hamidieh. Thirty-three shells, all of more than 6-inch
caliber, struck the traverse, while twenty-six fell back of the Gorge, yet only one
projectile struck in an embrasure, this killing six men and wounding twelve,
dismantling their gun.

This is proof that the problem of ships attacking the land fortifications even
with the most powerful guns still leaves an unsurmountable advantage with the
forts.

I left our transport at Kilik and crossed the straits at dawn to Chanak. With
the coming of the sun the Mussulman officers on board faced toward Mecca,
removed their shoes and knelt low in prayer.

Fort Nagara frowns down on the
strait; Leander swam. They are
now half blocked by a stranded hull and
a sunken transport. These lie right in
line where the Xrager Bridge spanned
the water from the Thracian to the
Asiatic shores.

Guns Cover Straits.

The straits are crowded with batteries
from which brown, barrelled guns menace
every inch of the waters. We rowed
past Maldoz, a collection of roofless and
shattered houses, whose empty windows
stared down on us like eye sockets of so
many skulls. Chanak is only a shell of
a city. Beyond the white houses that
line the sea front, there is nothing to
ward Kilid-Bahr, from which it is sepa-
rated by only a few hundred yards of
water.

When you actually see this narrow pas-
sage swept by more than fifty eight-inch
guns, mounted thirty feet above the
water, the folly of attempting to force
it by the old methods is patent.
That the allies' fleet suffered as little
as it did is a miracle. Here the chan-
nel makes a sharp turn from the north-
east to the northwest, necessitating a
change of course for ships navigating the
narrows. As every inch of the surface of
the waters is plotted on the artillery maps
in the forts, it needs but a moment's
calculation to get the exact range of any
ships entering the zone.

As the mainland operations are taking
place across on Gallipoli Peninsula,
Chanak is only a base for the supply of
the coast defense troops stationed on the
Asiatic side.

Besides these there is but a small force
of infantry holding Kum-Kale. A training
camp is established lower down the coast.
Perhaps it is because I have been ac-
customed to such bases as Warsaw and
Ostend that Chanak seems so small.
There is plenty of activity here and the
coming and going of transports fills every
hour of the day. The officers and sol-
diers lounge in the streets. A squad of
German marines off duty crowds the bar
of the Salonika Hotel, drinking Constani-
nople beer and singing Fatherland
songs. In the Cafe Mouche-Sa, named on
account of the flies that abide there,
three Turkish officers sit puffing at their
narghiles. One of them has a long,
wheeled cigarette, which he won at
Kum-Kale and which he shows to me
with great pride. They are very friendly,
but their language is difficult and makes
an exchange of ideas an impossibility.

The feature of Chanak is the collec-
tion of cats living in the street of the
Lame Camel. They were gathered here
from destroyed houses by a kindhearted
Turk who feeds them. Along the banks
of the Kodja-Chal two battalions of
Turkish infantry are camped. This section
is peppered with enormous shells
from the fire of the Queen Elizabeth.
The armor-piercing noses of the fifteen
inches of solid steel, cone shaped, ten
inches high and eight inches across the
base, decorate the entrances of both the
German and Turkish headquarters.

Admiral von Usedom, the German com-
mander, a gentleman with kindly eye and
courteous manner, wearing the Order of
Merit decoration, lives in a well-con-
cealed tent, but daily seaplanes circle
around Chanak, dropping spears of
death.

Admiral Melton shares with Admiral
Usedom command of the zone, and his
chief aid is my friend Prince Russ. His
own mother would not recognize him
wearing a fez. He gave me an outline
of the situation here, but obviously I can-
not write of his confidences. Yet it would
be no breach to say that the Germans
are supremely satisfied with the outlook
as far as the forts of the narrows are
concerned.

The arrival of a German submarine in
Sarus is what the Germans are congrat-
ulating themselves on today.

They tell me that she torpedoed the
Triumph, which was struck at 1:30, and
not a vestige of the battleship was seen
above the water at 1 o'clock. From my
quarters in the house of the whirling
Dervish I can make out the entrance to
the Dardanelles. A low cloud of smoke
within 25 hours in the recent battle to the
north of Arras.

Fired 600,000 Shells in Battle.
Paris, June 6.—The French artillery
fired more than half a million shells
within 25 hours in the recent battle to the
north of Arras.

Continued on page two.

GREEK KING IS WORSE AFTER RIB IS TAKEN

Athens, June 6.—An official
bulletin issued this morning says
King Constantine slept fitfully
last night. His temperature was
extremely high, and this attrib-
uted to the reaction following
the operation for removal of the
teeth rib. His condition is said
to be extremely critical.

RUSS, LACKING GUNS, FIGHT WITH CLUBS

Correspondent Declares Successes of
Germans Are Due to Mun-
itions Shortage.

Chicago, June 6.—The Daily News re-
ceives the following dispatch from its
Petrograd correspondent:

"The fall of Przemysl was half ex-
pected from that country some days ago.
Even if the Russians had had time to
fortify the fortress thoroughly, they had
neither the guns nor ammunition for
such fortifications. Indeed, all the re-
cent Austro-German successes in Galicia
and the Baltic provinces are directly as-
cribable to the Russian lack of guns
and ammunition.

"Guns had been sent to the front with-
out ammunition and thousands of soldiers
marched to the front without rifles to act
as reserves and take the places of those
who were expected to be killed or wound-
ed. Such troops are, of course, value-
less except as they are able to find dis-
carded rifles on the firing line. It is
true that the Germans captured whole
regiments fighting with clubs."

RECTOR URGES PREPAREDNESS.

Dr. Smith Says Country Should Be
Ready for War.

Addressing one of the fashionable con-
gregations of Washington, yesterday,
Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, of St. Thomas'
Episcopal Church, declared it was the
duty of the nation to be prepared in a
military way for war.

The sermon was prepared and thought
out with great care, as though in pur-
sue of a duty to his people. Dr. Smith
made it clear that the present world war
abroad carried its lesson for this country
in the need of preparation for defense
against aggression by a powerful and
ambitious nation.

"I shall leave the figures in proof of
the lack of preparation to the military
experts and politicians," declared Dr.
Smith, before launching into a conserva-
tive but striking warning against the
fatal unwisdom of military unprepared-
ness for a nation and of spiritual and
religious unpreparedness for the individ-
ual.

FROHMAN'S ESTATE SMALL.

Theatrical Producer Died Intestate.

New York, June 6.—Charles Frohman
died intestate, according to his brother,
Daniel, today. It was his wish that the
theatrical enterprises that had made the
name of Frohman famous be continued
as though nothing had happened.

"I spoke to my brother several times
about a will," said Daniel Frohman,
"but his invariable reply would be
there is no use of my making a will. If
anything should happen to me things
must go on just as though I were alive."

All our stars will be retained for
next season. And the productions we
contemplated will be produced just as
though nothing had happened. My
brother's personal estate is comparatively
small. It remains in the family."

The Duke of York's theater was his
only London playhouse when he died on
the Lusitania. It is declared in Lon-
don that his estates are quite as
intangible as in America.

MONKS HELD AS SPIES.

Flashlight on Sea Arouse Suspicion

Against Monastery.

Bari (via Paris), June 6.—Five monks
of the Dominican Monastery here were
arrested after the monastery had been
searched by soldiers.

Residents of Bari stated that during
the night flashlights appeared over the
sea, and in this connection suspicion
fell upon the monks. They are to be
brought before a court-martial.

After the arrests had been made citi-
zens of Bari attempted to attack the
monks, but they were rescued by the
police.

ITALIANS SURE OF VICTORY.

Expect to Be in Possession of
Tolmino Today.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Paris, June 6.—I learn from the high-
est source that the big battle for the
possession of Tolmino, which began on
Thursday, is progressing in favor of the
Italians, who expect to capture the town
by tomorrow.

A gun hospital has been established by
the Germans at St. Quentin. Field pieces,
heavy cannon, and machine guns are
taken there daily from the front and
which they have wherever they are
established.

SWISS ATTACK GERMAN ENVOY.

Legation at Bern Is Stopped by
Angry Mob.

Paris, June 6.—The German legation at
Bern was stoned by a mob last night,
according to dispatches received here.
The German minister in demanding pro-
tection warned the police that he will not
hesitate to fire into the crowd with a re-
volver if the aggression is repeated.

GERMANS IGNORE SUBMARINE ISSUE

Belief Exists in Berlin that
Question Has Been Defi-
nitely Settled.

U. S. NOTE TO ALTER THIS

Document May Be Ready Today
Though Possibly Held Up by Ger-
hard's Departure for Berlin.

That Berlin has lacked either ade-
quate reports from the United States
or else has completely misread them
was the conclusion reached here yester-
day with the publication of dis-
patches asserting that the German of-
ficials and public had dismissed the
submarine issue with the United States
as one no longer to be regarded seri-
ously.

Reports of a similar character have
come through official sources and they
are regarded as the most discouraging
feature of what is regarded here as an
extremely serious and even dangerous
situation. It is felt that the prospects
of a satisfactory response by Germany
to the demands of the United States
will not be bright until the German
government and people have come to a
realization of the feeling in this coun-
try.

Note Will Explain Attitude.

That the second note of President
Wilson, agreed upon at the Cabinet
meeting Friday, will go far toward im-
proving Germany's attitude toward the
United States is the expectation in official
quarters.

The note, it was said last night, is still
to receive its final polishing. This task
the President is to perform himself. Sat-
urday, upon the advice of his physician,
he spent entirely in the open air, exer-
cising and motoring, while yesterday he
spent in much the same way, conforming
to his practice of doing no work on Sun-
day. It was said that he looks forward
with absolute confidence to taking up the
task of making the slight necessary mod-
ifications in the note today and dispos-
ing of it in a short time after two days
of rest.

Delay May Be on Purpose.

There is no doubt here but that if the
note should fail to go forward today or
tomorrow many persons will revert to
the view so generally expressed here in
the last twenty-four hours, that the ad-
ministration desires to delay the dis-
patch of this note. One reason suggested
as to why the administration might de-
sire to delay the forwarding of this note
to Germany was that it wished to reduce
the interval between the time of the re-
ceipt of the note in Berlin and the date
of Germany's probable response.

It has been intimated to the adminis-
tration, if, in fact, an actual under-
standing has not been arrived at that no
reply can be expected from Germany
until Meyer Gerhard, Ambassador Bern-
storff's special emissary, has had time
to reach here and talk with members
of the government. To this President
Wilson is quite agreeable, as he desires
most earnestly that the position of the
United States shall be made perfectly
clear to the Berlin authorities.

It is pointed out that some embarrass-
ment might possibly result from this de-
lay, expected to extend at least to June
20, if no later, in view of the fact that
the note about to go again asks Ger-
many to act promptly.

Summer Embassy Established.

The German Embassy was officially
closed yesterday, most of the staff and
clerical force having gone to the summer
embassy, which has been established this
year at Cedarhurst, Long Island. Count
von Bernstorff, the German Ambassa-
dor, is still in the city, however, and
will remain here indefinitely, pending the
close of the present situation.

The real work of the embassy will be
transacted at Cedarhurst from now until
fall, the Ambassador remaining here only
to keep in personal touch with the Wash-
ington government.

GERMANS HAVE FOOD APLENTY.

Surplus of Flour—Potato Supply Is

Pronounced Normal.

Amsterdam (via London), June 6.—A
telegram from Berlin states that Clem-
ens Delbrueck, German minister of the
interior, has informed the Prussian Diet
that the food problem may be regarded
solved and there may even be carried
over considerable reserves into the com-
ing harvest year.

An inventory of the supplies of flour
showed a surplus of 6,565,329 double hun-
dred weights. Potato statistics as of
May 15 were similarly favorable, the sup-
ply being on a level with that of normal
times.

POET, EX-CONVICT, IN WAR.

Fighting Britisher Wrote His Way

Out of U. S. Prison.

St. Paul, Minn., June 6.—John Carter,
the young Englishman who was pardoned
from Stillwater prison about five years
ago after poetry written by him in pris-
on, had attracted great interest, is now
in the trenches in France, fighting for
England.

Carter, who refused to disclose his real
name, was convicted of robbing a
railroad station in the northern part
of the State.

ROUMANIAN ULTIMATUM IS SENT TO AUSTRIANS

Paris, June 6.—According to the
Geneva Tribune, Roumania re-
mitted a note to Austria on
May 23 demanding territorial
concessions and fixing June 6 as
the time limit for a reply. Bul-
garia is giving its support to the
note.

Austria is ready to concede
pieces of the Maros valley, a
strip of Bukovina, and home rule
for the rest of Transylvania un-
der Hungarian dominion, or one-
eighth of the Roumanian de-
mands.

PROBE WILL CHECK CRUISE OF MIDDIES

Annapolis Jarred by Order Holding
Up Ships for Inquiry Into
"Gouging."

Annapolis, Md., June 6.—Annapolis
this morning is somewhat like a trench
into which has been hurled a hand
grenade. The grenade came from Wash-
ington and was branded "postpone the
sailing of the naval practice squadron
and be ready for a sweeping court of in-
quiry into examination cheating." Now
everyone in this particular trench is
wondering what is going to happen when the
grenade explodes.

The strain is increased rather than less-
ened through the realization that, while
the "explosion" may only be a "dazzle,"
it is just as likely to fill the trench full
of rather sticky-mangled reputations.
Three midshipmen have already been dis-
missed by order of the Secretary of the
Navy and seven are under suspicion.

Which of these things is going to hap-
pen will begin to develop tomorrow
morning when the court of inquiry named
by Secretary of the Navy Daniels arrives
and starts its probe into the use by mid-
shipmen of advance information on the
recently conducted final examinations in
Spanish.

LONDON HAS "BOBETTES" NOW.

Police Women Assigned to Duty at
Military Camps.

London, June 6.—It is announced
that more than 11,000 women have
been enrolled in Great Britain under
the scheme authorized by the home
secretary for organizing women police.
The women police are intended par-
ticularly to take care of young women
and children in the vicinity of the great
military camps, such as Colchester,
Chelmsford, Canterbury, Dover, Win-
chester, and Exeter.

The policewomen are given a course
of special physical training and wear
a distinctive uniform, with an armet
not unlike that worn by the special
constables enrolled soon after the be-
ginning of the war for use in case of
aerial attack and for home defense.

WILL FREE POLITICIANS.

Lisbon Becoming Lenient With

Leaders of Old Regime.

Lisbon (via Paris), June 6.—The new
government has made arrangements to
release several of the leaders of the old
regime, who were arrested during the
revolutionary outbreak, according to
the Folha do Povo, organ of the democ-
ratic party.

Those who will be released are said to
include Senator Pimenta Castro, who
was premier; Senor Bernardino Macha-
do, who has also been premier; and
minister of foreign affairs; Senor Perel-
la Santos, who was minister of public
works, and Dr. Francisco de Medeiros,
who was minister of justice.

Senor Pedro Moura, editor of the
socialist newspaper Vanguardia, has been
arrested at Elvas.

GREECE IN FERMENT.

War Party and Anti Both See Dire

Things Ahead.

Rome, June 6.—Greece is reported
to be in a state of great unrest be-
tween the parties that favor and op-
pose joining in the war.

The supporters of former Premier Veni-
zelos say that every hour of delay
means ruin for Greek hopes, while the
noninterventionists assert that the na-
tion will be no worse off than before
and will have been saved from the
horrors of war.

Many persons feel that the position
of Greece is dangerous. The newspa-
per Estia says:

"If Greece does not decide to aban-
don neutrality she will have not only
the Triple Entente to reckon with, but
also Italy with regard to Asia Minor."

COWS BECOME "DOPE FIENDS."

Texas Cattlemen Troubled When

Stock Cattle Leave.

Weatherford, Tex., June 6.—When a
dairyman named Bennett lost nine head
of cows State Veterinarian Chrisman
was sent for by panic-stricken farmers
who found sick cattle in their herds. They
were amazed to learn that the trouble
was caused by green oak leaves.

Dr. Chrisman says that once stock get
a taste of the leaf they become dope
fiends and will not eat any other food.
The only cure is to pen them up until
the craving disappears.

MOUNT ETNA RAGING.

Rome, June 6.—Mount Etna is again
active. Great tongues of flame, accom-
panied by heavy streams of lava, are is-
suing from the crater, amid rumblings
which can be heard for miles.

Russ Beaten Back; German Offensive In West Is Broken

Teutonic Allies Reach Region of Mosciszka,
On Lemberg Road—Berlin Critics
Sure of Victory at This Point.
Attack Started in Great Force.

FRENCH TAKE FIGHT TO FOE

General Battle in Flanders Develops Startling Victo-
ries for Allies, According to Paris War Office
Statements—Berlin Admits That Souchez
Sugar Factory Is Taken.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, June 6.—The German of-
fensive has been completely broken
in the fighting of Arras, according to
official reports from Paris. Startling
additional advances have been re-
corded by the French troops, which
have gained the ascendancy over the
invaders in a general battle of ex-
treme violence. Taking the offensive
with new vigor at Arras, the French
have extended their aggressive opera-
tions and have carried the fighting to
the Germans east of Tracy le Mont,
north of the Aisne, where two lines of
German trenches were carried in a
single charge.

Fighting has been renewed in Cham-
pagne, on the heights of the Meuse,
and in the Vosges where everywhere
the French arms have scored new
gains.

Bombardment of Calais by German
aeroplanes is reported from Berlin. The
German report claims French attacks
against the German positions on the
eastern slopes of the heights of Notre-
Dame de Lorette were repulsed with
heavy losses to the attackers.

Admission is made by Berlin that the
French hold the Souchez sugar factory
and that they have made further gains
in the house-to-house fighting for pos-
session of the town of Neuville St.
Vaast.

Heavy losses have been inflicted on the
Germans in the fighting north of Arras,
where their efforts to regain their lost
positions have been desperately pro-
ceeded, but to no avail, the French main-
taining themselves secure in their newly
gained ground at every point of contact.
Furious bombardment of the French
lines, replied to with equal vigor by the
French batteries, characterized the fight-
ing at every point.

Win in "Labyrinth."

East of the road from Aix Noullette to
Souchez fighting in the woods and to the
south of them has turned to the ad-
vantage of the French.

At Neuville, besides taking further
groups of houses within the town on the
northern side the French have encircled
and tightened their investment of an im-
portant German redoubt to the northeast
of the village.

The eighth day of the battle for pos-
session of the "Labyrinth" where the
fighting had continued without cessation
since the French first attacked the Ger-
mans entrenched there finds the French
in possession of two-thirds of the works
and gaining hourly. Evacuations of the
position by the Germans within this week
is confidently predicted in reports from
Paris.

AMERICANS' PASSPORTS